

[Document Name] Abstract

[Abstract]

[Objective]

To increase the outgoing efficiency of light generated in an organic luminous layer of an organic electroluminescence element without decreasing the numerical aperture.

[Problem Resolution Means]

A light-transmissive anode electrode layer 3, an organic luminous layer 4, and a light-reflective cathode layer 5 are let exist on the whole surface of one pixel region. On the anode layer 3, the organic luminous layer 4, and the cathode layer 5, slopes 62~64 are installed protruding from the anode layer 3 side to the cathode layer 5 side. By this, light H generated in the organic luminous layer 4 and irradiated in parallel to a cumulate surface of a cumulate body S is reflected by the slope 63 on the boundary between the organic luminous layer 4 and the cathode layer 5 and let go out toward the anode layer 3 side.

[Selected Figure] Figure 2

FIG. 2



ABSTRACT

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The invention increases the outgoing efficiency of light generated in an organic luminous layer of an organic electroluminescence element without decreasing the numerical aperture. A light-transmissive anode electrode layer, an organic luminous layer, and a light-reflective cathode layer are provided on the entire surface of one pixel region. On the anode layer, the organic luminous layer, and the cathode layer, slopes are installed protruding from the anode layer side to the cathode layer side. By this, light generated in the organic luminous layer, and irradiated in parallel to a cumulate surface of a cumulate body, is reflected by the slope on the boundary between the organic luminous layer and the cathode layer and exits toward the anode layer side.

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